

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair and much colder.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 33.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921.

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# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## VOTES ARE PLEDGED FOR TRANSIT BILLS TO PASS IN A MONTH

Overwhelming Victory in Both Houses of Legislature for Miller's Plans Is Assured.

### MEASURE INTRODUCED

Public Hearing to Be Held in Albany March 2—Effort to Get One Here Fails.

### OPPOSITION IS DWINDLING

Two Commissions May Be Functioning in 30 Days—Westchester Wants to Get Benefits.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Feb. 16.—Gov. Miller's transit bill reached the Legislature to-day. The measure, which is to restore New York's wrecked rapid transit system, was started on its way to the statute books in both houses.

As the Governor's fight enters its second stage there is perfect confidence in the Senate and Assembly that his recommendation will be accepted with as little delay as possible. The two commissions may be functioning thirty days to-day.

All the main provisions of the bill have been made public. The State delegates without reserve or restrictions its police powers to the two commissions.

One commission will handle exclusively the transit situation in New York with unlimited authority to link all disconnected lines and branches of every kind of transit into one and with authority to fix a fare which shall make the whole self sustaining.

The other commission will handle all transit outside of the metropolises and all other public service questions throughout the State, including New York city. The Legislature is ready to pass the bill. The votes are pledged in both houses. Public hearings will be held in Albany on Wednesday, March 2.

### Sentiment for the Bill.

Senator Lusk, majority leader of the Senate, said to-day that the majority sentiment in both bodies is overwhelmingly for the bill. Even the New York city opposition has been overruled by the Tammany minority. A few Republicans from New York City are still opposed to the bill because of fear of local conditions. That is, they will unless the sentiment in New York keeps changing until all the law makers from New York find they had better stand with the majority.

When the bill was presented in the Senate by John Knight, chairman of the Public Service Committee, the forty odd members present passed a motion in the routine of the House. They heard with keen interest the drawing voice of the clerk informing the members that the most important measure offered in the chamber for many years was now before them.

Senator Dugan, Republican, of New York offered a resolution requesting the Public Service Committee to hold a hearing in New York. Because of the vast importance of the subject thousands wish to attend and cannot come to Albany, the Senator explained.

### Unanimous Consent Refused.

Unanimous consent to consider the resolution was refused by Senator Knight, who said the committee would decide whether to hold its hearings. Speaker Macdonald announced later that the leaders had decided to have the hearings here on March 2.

"We cannot establish the precedent of going to other cities to hold hearings even on so important a subject as the transit bill," he said. "How do we know the bills will reach the right people? I dare say that you could now pass the bill by thirty-five votes, but if the men right here in the circle read it, they would be so convinced it would not be passed."

"The men in the Senate here are the

Continued on Second Page.

## HARDING FACES FOUR BILLION COST IN FEDERAL EXPENSES

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—It became apparent to-day as the House began consideration of the last of the regular appropriation measures, the fortifications bill, that the incoming Republican Administration will not be able to relieve the heavy Democratic heritage of taxation until after July 1, 1922. The principal reason for this is that appropriations for the coming year, to handle departments that have now been under Democratic control and dispensing Democratic patronage for eight years, will be slightly in excess of those for the current year. It is estimated that these appropriations will use up all of the revenue raised under the present tax laws.

It also is probable that the yield of the tax rates in effect now will be reduced, as compared with the years of the big war profits, thus affording another obstacle to any big reduction of the taxes. This situation, however, will not prevent revision of the laws to eliminate objectionable features, and this is the Republican programme for the extra session which is to be called by President Harding. The amount to be raised under the revised law must necessarily be about as much as the present rates would yield.

On the basis of the appropriation bills as passed by the House it appears that the expenditures during the first fiscal year of the Harding Administration will be close to \$4,000,000,000, nearly four times the pre-war average. This takes into consideration the deficiencies and the fixed charges and the \$1,000,000,000 interest to be paid on the public debt and does not mean that the executive departments promise to be more extravagant than in pre-war days. War hangovers, such as amounts due the railroads and the settlement of numerous claims, account for a large sum.

## ROBS COMMONS OF VOICE IN MANDATE

Bonar Law Refuses to Lay Mesopotamia on Table for Open Debate.

### GOES DIRECT TO LEAGUE

Opposition to Britain Accepting Job Expressed by This Government.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Anti-Government members of Parliament, who have been insistently proclaiming the right of the House of Commons to pass judgment on the Mesopotamian mandate before it was submitted to the League of Nations, received a shock this afternoon when Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, declined to lay the mandate on the table and give the House a chance to approve it before it was turned over to the league.

So violent were protests from every part of the House at the refusal of Bonar Law to permit discussion of the mandate and the manifestation was so strong and universal that the Government leader ultimately agreed to reconsider the matter.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the peace treaty provided that mandates were first to be submitted to the league, and the Government intended to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Answering a question as to whether the Government was going to commit the House to great expenditure without an opportunity of discussing it, Mr. Bonar Law said that the House was already committed to possible expenditure by Great Britain's accepting the mandate.

Mr. Bonar Law added that if every Parliament interested was to enter into a discussion before a matter was submitted to the league, then the league might as well be closed.

Strong opposition to Great Britain becoming a mandatary for Mesopotamia developed in England months ago. The opposition to Premier Lloyd George's agreement to accept a mandate was based on the charge that the expenses in connection with establishing peace in Mesopotamia and in developing the country's resources, which consisted chiefly of oil, would be far in excess of the returns. This opposition was led by Lord Northcliffe. He declared that if the English people were to decide whether there would be a British mandate for Mesopotamia there would be none.

The opposition has asserted that the British Cabinet was endeavoring to saddle the taxpayers with huge financial responsibility in the middle East without the sanction of Parliament.

On the other hand, Premier Lloyd George has defended the mandate, declaring that Great Britain would derive great benefit from it and at the same time materially advance the Mesopotamian population.

The British Mesopotamian mandate has evoked protests from the United States, France and the Arabs. Officials in Washington have shown undisguised irritation over it. It was asserted that American interests were not taken into account when the mandate was issued. It was the subject of an official note by the United States Government to Great Britain, America demanding an "open door" policy in Mesopotamia in connection with petroleum development work there.

The charge was made in the French Chamber of Deputies that Premier Clemenceau "traded" Mesopotamia to England and lost in the trade.

### PHANTOM BRIGADE IN MEXICAN PAY 3 YEARS

Commander Pocketed Money Amounting to Millions.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—A phantom brigade of a thousand men, whose commander for three years had pocketed all the money advanced by the Government for its pay and upkeep, has been discovered by the War Department in its investigations into a military ring which is said to have cheated the Government out of millions of pesos.

While the War Office did not disclose the name of the officer who profited by the fictitious organization, it was said that he had drawn pay for a thousand soldiers and scores of officers from 1915 to 1918 inclusive.

## SLEEPING SICKNESS NOW WORLDWIDE; NO ALARM IS FELT

Simple Preventive Steps Outlined by Officials to Combat Malady.

### AMERICA HARDEST HIT

New York Leads Report of Cases Found in Many Northern Cities.

### SCIENCE IS MYSTIFIED

Wednesday Adds One Death and Eight New Cases to New York Roll.

Although sleeping sickness or encephalitis lethargica, a disease of which medical science knows very little, again appears to be unusually prevalent in Europe and the United States, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said last night that there was no occasion for public alarm on the part of this city because of the number of cases that have developed in New York.

"While the present situation is serious and should not be despised by any means," said the Health Commissioner, "we feel that we will be able to cope with it. The disease is not contagious in the ordinary sense. This is proved by the fact that out of more than 500 cases reported in New York city last year only in two instances was a second case found where one had been previously reported."

Health authorities in other American cities in which, according to reports received by The New York Herald, the present epidemic, or pandemic, appears to be more severe than in Europe take the same view assumed by Dr. Copeland. They are urging the people to take all possible preventive measures, but at the same time they are pointing out, and emphasizing the fact that there is no need for alarm.

The principal things to remember, the health authorities say, are to keep away from persons with colds, keep in the open air as much as possible, dress warmly and keep away from crowds.

### 48th Death Here Yesterday.

The cities in the northern United States have been particularly hard hit by the disease this winter, and New York heads the list. The forty-eighth death and the 187th case since January 1 were reported yesterday to the local Health Department. The day's total was 108 new cases. The death was that of William Lorton, 5 years old, of 137 Devoe street, Brooklyn. It was the second of the week.

Eastern reports comparatively little of the disease in New England this year. There have been twenty-eight cases in the city of Boston, but many of these, it is reported, came from outside of the city for treatment. Massachusetts has made the disease reportable for the first time.

Chicago has had fifty-eight cases, but compared with New York the death rate has been low. Only twelve have died.

Seranton, Pa., with a population of about 100,000, reported two deaths yesterday and more than a dozen cases under treatment. There have been three deaths altogether in that city.

Springfield, Mass., another comparatively small city, has had ten cases and two deaths. In Detroit twelve persons have died since the first of the year. In 1920 there were fifty-four deaths. There are eighteen cases of the disease in Cleveland, an increase of eight in two weeks. Total deaths are nine.

Cincinnati has but one case which has positively been diagnosed as sleeping sickness. This is that of a man who has been ill in the General Hospital since January 13. His condition is not serious. Physicians at the institution, however, said that four weeks ago there were twenty cases of the disease in the hospitals, from which four deaths resulted.

The first case of sleeping sickness that has developed in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., was reported yesterday from West Hartford. The patient is Sidney Livingston, a war veteran, whose condition was at first thought to be the result of poison gas. He is expected to recover. The Connecticut State health officers have instructed all local departments to report all cases promptly.

Traced to Vienna, 1918.

And while the death toll piles up and reports of new cases keep coming in, doctors are vainly seeking to find the true source of the strange epidemic. In a paper on the "History, Pathology and Clinical Features and Epidemic Cycles" of sleeping sickness, Dr. Simon Flexner, who is perhaps the best authority in the country on the disease, states:

"It appears that the first case recognized in the United States occurred in the winter of 1918-1919. At present the disease is a widely distributed one and cases have been reported from many States."

"It is possible to trace cases of lethargic or epidemic encephalitis now arising in this country, to an outbreak which occurred in Vienna and neighboring parts of Austria in the winter of 1918. Cases occurred in England and

Continued on Second Page.

## New York in Lead for Sleeping Sickness

SINCE January 1 cases of sleeping sickness and deaths from that strange malady in cities of the United States have been reported as follows:

Cases.	Deaths.
New York.....	187 48
Chicago.....	120 12
Boston.....	28 16
Detroit.....	24 12
Cleveland.....	18 9
Seranton.....	20 2
Springfield, Mass.	10 2
Baltimore.....	10 0

## TARIFF BILL, 43-30, PASSED BY SENATE

Emergency Act, Loaded With Amendments, Goes to Conference; Wilson Veto Sure.

### PARTY LINES SHATTERED

Reed Denounces Democrats and Moses Scores Republicans Who Voted for Law.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Feb. 16.—Topheavy with amendments and facing almost certain veto by President Wilson, the emergency tariff bill was approved by the Senate late today by a vote of 43 to 30. This is less than the two-thirds necessary to override a veto measure.

Four Republicans voted against it and nine Democrats voted for it.

The bill was sent immediately to conference to adjust, if possible, the differences between the House and Senate bills. Senate conferees are Penrose (Pa.), McCumber (N. D.), and Smoot (Utah), Republicans; Simmons (N. C.) and Williams (Miss.), Democrats.

Democrats favoring the measure were denounced by Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat, as "unworthy to remain in the Democratic party," and were invited to go and sit with the Republicans if they could find extra chairs. He characterized the bill as "a stupendous legislative fraud that would increase the cost of living."

Further emphasizing the breaks in party lines, Senator Moses, Republican, excoriated his Republican colleagues who supported the bill and drew heavily on a comprehensive vocabulary of unparliamentary remarks by saying the bill was "an unwise yielding to House pressure, the offspring of a union between the cotton field, sugar cane brake, rice paddy and the sheep range and wheat field, a mishapen brat at best, loaded, blind, deaf, bawdy legged and suffering from congenital economic ickiness."

### Roll Call on the Bill.

The roll call follows:  
Republicans—For: Bell, Branham, Capper, Curtis, Ekins, Hall, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Gronna, Hale, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McLean, McNary, New, Penrose, Phillips, Pomeroy, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Williams. Total Republicans for, 34.

Democrats—For: Ashurst, Gay, Henderson, Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, Myers, Pittenger, Randall, Sheppard. Total Democrats for, 9. Total for, 43.

Democrats—Against: Peckham, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hefflin, Hitchcock, Kling, Kirby, McKellar, Overman, Pomeroy, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (S. C.), Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.), Williams, Wolcott. Total Democrats against, 26.

Democrats—Against: Peckham, Dial, Keyes and Moses. Total Republicans against, 4. Total against, 30.

Senator Moses offered the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as a substitute, but only he and his State colleague, Senator Keyes, voted for it, seventy-seven Senators voting against the substitute.

Senator Jones (Wash.) refused to offer amendments to the bill, although he said he had some amendments in mind. He said he felt it "hopeless to ask a pork cent a pound. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Cattle, sheep and other stock for breeding purposes, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton having a staple of one and one-eighth inches or more, 7 cents a pound. Manufactures of which this cotton is the component material, chief value, 2 cents a pound in addition to present rates.

### Principal Items in Bill.

The principal items in the bill, which is to remain in effect for ten months from its approval, are:

Wheat, 40 cents a bushel; wheat flour and semolina, 20 per cent. ad valorem; corn or maize, 18 cents a bushel; flaxseed, 30 cents a bushel; beans, 2 cents a pound; peanuts or ground beans, 3 cents a pound; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; onions, 40 cents a bushel; rice, cleaned, 2 cents a pound, with lower rates on uncleaned rice; lemons, 2 cents a pound.

Oil—Peanut, 25 cents a gallon; cottonseed, coconut and soyabean, 20 cents a gallon.

Cattle, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Sheep one year old or over, 12 a head; less than one year old, 11 a head. Fresh or frozen beef, lamb, mutton, and pork, 2 cents a pound. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Cattle, sheep and other stock for breeding purposes, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton having a staple of one and one-eighth inches or more, 7 cents a pound. Manufactures of which this cotton is the component material, chief value, 2 cents a pound in addition to present rates.

Clothing wool, including hair of a

Continued on Sixth Page.

## SIR PHILIP GIBBS LECTURES DESPITE MEDLEY OF RIOTS

Police Reserves Called to Carnegie Hall When Anti-British Rumpus Begins.

### 15 PERSONS EJECTED

Women Scream for India, Egypt and Ireland—Fat Man Bellows.

### ROUGH HOUSE IN BALCONY

Thirty Involved in One Fight With Amazon as Chief Battering for Sinn Fein.

Sir Philip Gibbs was telling a capacity audience in Carnegie Hall last night a story about the hungry children of Austria. A tall, dishevelled man arose from his seat far up in the topmost gallery:

"What about the children of Ireland?" demanded the dishevelled one. And the first of the three or four spirited riots that added verve and excitement to Sir Philip's lecture was on. About 80 per cent. of the audience had come to listen sympathetically and this overwhelming faction began hissing and begging some one to throw out the disturber. A woman in the balcony clambered to her feet and mounted a chair. From beneath her dolman she produced an American flag which she began to brandish. Meanwhile she delivered herself of a few remarks, but inasmuch as about 100 other and more vigorous persons were indulging in the same thing, what she said was lost.

A little woman in a red turban arose to announce herself a friend of freedom for India. Another woman began screaming "Egypt! Egypt!" at the top of her lungs. Some one tried to throw out the tall man, but he was an aboriginal and the impromptu bouncer quit after a minute of mutual rough stuff.

### Call for Police Reserves.

Louis Shiller, manager of the hall, and Cosmo Hamilton, who introduced Sir Philip, called up the West Forty-seventh street police station and demanded reserves. A very fat man who filled his chair so tightly that three others had to abandon their concerted attempts to budge him, decided it was of no value to make articulate protest, so he merely opened his mouth to his capacity and began roaring. He roared so loud that even his Irish compatriots asked him to cease that their protest might be heard.

Before the cops arrived something approximating quiet was restored. Sir Philip, by all means the least excited person in the hall, proceeded to tell of what an American doctor had told him in Vienna. What the American said to Sir Philip was not ascertained because a shrill woman with a Sinn Fein banner bade him return to England and "shut up." The second instalment of the excitement was on.

The stationary fat man was roaring again very much like a giant sea lion and so the scene became a riot. The fat man, leaning over as far that the woman folks below decided to hurry out before he fell, began to deliver an oration on Black and Tan police, the Royal Irish Constabulary and so on. An usher rushed to the rescue.

### Usher Tackles Orator.

The downcast audience was on its feet and shouting whatever occurred to its several tongues. The usher took a clear straight hold on the orator and it was over. Then he thrust a knee into the speaker's back and together they went to the floor.

In no time at all there were at least thirty persons involved, not the least of whom was a muscular woman, who was laying about her regardless of friend or foe. She had neither. Again the friends of freedom for India and the lovers of Egyptian nationality were shouting themselves hoarse.

Sir Philip was teetering back and forth upon his toes and heels, intensely interested but not at all flustered. There was a great shouting from without. The cops had come and each carried a long riot club. The fight in the gallery stage was still under way. One cop took care of that. The orator who started it was dragged, shrieking "Murder" and "shut up," toward an exit, and several enraged citizens nudged him with their boots as he passed.

At the exit there was so much of a furor that Lennon, the patrolman, who had the disturber by the neck, lost his man. Lennon's pals were busy. One after another they hurried fifteen persons into Fifty-seventh street, where a woman stood waiting. A large American flag and an announcing that Sir Philip Gibbs could tell the truth because he was English. Around her the ousted patriots gathered, and there they remained until shut out again by the cops. None was arrested.

### Sir Philip Proceeds.

From then on, save for sporadic outbreaks from the fat man, who was immovable even by cops, Sir Philip was able to proceed fairly connectedly. He never did tell what the doctor said, however.

And every so often a gentle looking woman sitting in the orchestra taking copious notes indulged in shrill appeals to Sir Philip to tell "all the truth." Occasionally she demanded facts about Egypt.

Sir Philip looked a bit bored, but finally said: "If you don't mind, all of you, I shall be glad to answer any questions I can after I have finished."

That didn't suit the orchestra woman but aroused the friendly majority to cheers. A cop stood beside the fat man, club poised, and the wedged in one was quiet. But after it was all over and Sir Philip had said that who ever was giving voice to the opinion that there was danger of war between

Continued on Sixth Page.

## Trunk of Gems Found In Hungary's Treasury

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 14 (delayed).—Finance Minister Hagedus has discovered a secret store of precious stones in an old iron trunk deposited unknown years ago in the Treasury Building. The Minister was searching the Treasury in the hope of finding relief for the Treasury's embarrassed state and saw the trunk, which he had believed to contain papers. When it was broken open thousands of opals and other precious stones appeared, the value of which is estimated at 200,000,000 crowns.

## 6 STRIKE LEADERS GET YEAR IN JAIL

"Invincible" Howat and Associates Guilty of Violating Kansas Industrial Law.

### IGNORED AN INJUNCTION

Ordered Miners to Quit After Court Made Permanent Prohibition Against Act.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Feb. 16.—Alexander Howat, president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, was sentenced to one year in jail to-day by Judge Andrew J. Curran. Five other members of the executive board received similar sentences.

Howat and his associates were found guilty of violating a permanent injunction issued last fall by Judge Curran prohibiting the union officials from calling a strike in the coal fields of Kansas. The court ruled that the order to strike given to the miners of the Mackie Fuel Company constituted a violation of the injunction.

These officials were sentenced by Judge Curran: Alexander Howat, president; August Dorchy, vice-president; James McIlwraith, John Fleming, Earl Maxwell and Willard Titus, members of the board.

The same crowd of miners who packed the small court room yesterday saw the "Invincible" Howat, the man who once ruled the coal district as a czar, stand and with right hand upraised hear Judge Curran pronounce the sentence:

"Defendant Howat, you shall be confined in the jail of Crawford county for one year and pay the cost of this case."

"I thank you," Howat said, and sat in his chair.

There was a general murmuring among the miners and their wives. The murmur rose until it was a jumble of laughter, shouting, whistling and catcalls. Sheriff Gould, aided by his deputies, pounded on tables with gavel until the noise ceased.

Each of the other board members stood to receive Judge Curran's sentence. Then the court said:

"Gentlemen, you are all remanded to the custody of the court officers."

Judge Curran in giving his judgment to the case said: "The court finds the defendants guilty of violating the injunction. The court finds further that the defendants wilfully violated the injunction and purposes of the Kansas Industrial Court law."

Motion for a new trial was overruled. Then notices of appeal were filed and accepted.

Permission was granted to Howat and his associates to sign recognizance bonds for appearance to-morrow to furnish the appeal bonds. By this procedure Howat and his men escaped a night in jail.

## TICKET SPECULATOR BILLS GO TO MILLER

Each House of Legislature Passes Measures.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Feb. 16.—Both of the Walter-Scott ticket speculator bills are in the hands of Gov. Miller. The bill requiring a \$100 license for all persons or firms in the theatre ticket selling business and making it a misdemeanor to charge more than fifty cents above the box office price passed the Senate to-day. There was no opposition.

The small ticket speculator bill, which was expected to meet with Senator Walter yesterday failed to appear. They had objected to this bill on the ground that those with only one office had to pay the same license fee as the big concerns with a dozen or more branch offices.

The bill driving the unlicensed speculators off the street and hallways and corridors leading to the street in front of a theatre went to the Governor early this week.

## BANDITS ENTER HOTEL AND SHOOT TWO MEN

One Victim Killed and Other Mortally Wounded.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16.—George Alexander Goodrich, 57, an Atlanta contractor, was shot to death to-night by bandits. Walter H. Burden, 40, a wealthy business man, mortally wounded by two masked men who attempted to rob them as they sat around a card table in the parlor of a small family hotel.

Mrs. Burden and her daughter, Florine, 19, were the other members of the party. The bandits made their escape in an automobile.

Goodrich and Burden thought the affair a joke perpetrated by fellow guests and began to jest with the two men, who had stepped quietly in with drawn revolvers. Suddenly one reached over and made a grab for a diamond pin that Burden wore in his scarf. Burden and Goodrich then realized that it was no joke and both leaped to their feet. The bandits fired, Goodrich being hit three times. He died instantly. Burden received two bullet wounds in the abdomen. Physicians say his case is hopeless.

## CARUSO BRAVELY FIGHTING FOR LIFE AGAINST BIG ODDS

'Holding His Own' at Midnight, but Physicians Can Give No Assurance That He Will Live.

RALLIES, BUT IS WEAK Shows Great Determination to Recover—Smiles at Wife and Baby During Intervals of Coma.

INTEREST IS WIDESPREAD

Vanderbilt Hotel Receives Ten Telephone Calls a Minute Asking of the Singer's Condition.

Enrico Caruso lay last night in a room in his apartment on the eighth floor of the Hotel Vanderbilt making a gallant fight for his life, with the odds stacked against him. While it was announced that his condition was unchanged, and that hopes were held out for his recovery, physicians admitted that the case was practically out of the hands of science and that they could give no assurance that he would live.

Yesterday was a critical day for Caruso. Following the serious breakdown which occurred late Tuesday night he rallied, but remained very weak. From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until late last night there was little change in his condition. He was in a coma most of the time. Now and then he rallied enough to smile at his wife, who has been at his bedside since his relapse, or to allow his face to light up at the sight of his baby, Gloria, who was brought into the room several times and whose presence cheered him noticeably.

After a consultation at 10:45 o'clock last night the attending physicians issued the following bulletin:

"Caruso has passed a critical day. His condition is unchanged. The serious collapse of last night has not been repeated."

The bulletin was signed by Dr. John F. Erdmann, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Evan M. Evans, Dr. Antonio Stella and Dr. Francis J. Murray.